

Mohave County Miner.

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Northern Mines.

John S. Wilbur, formerly superintendent of the Valley road, arrived this morning on his way to San Francisco from the mining regions. He has just closed a deal in which he sells five claims in the Reynolds group of mines, ten miles east of Coulterville on the North Fork of the Merced river. The price is a good one, but Wilbur will not disclose the amount.

In conversation with a Mail reporter this morning, he said that the prospects in the Coulterville region and the mines along the Merced river were very bright. "It is only recently that much attention has been paid to this section," he remarked, "as for some time everybody looking for mines went over to the Angels Camp section. The Merced Mining Company's claims at Coulterville have developed well, but not much is being done now. You see, there has been so much manipulating of the stock of that company that the various deals of the stock jobbers have had their effect on the workings of the mines. Thomas Crouch bought the mines from the heirs of the estate of Dan and Seth Cook for 125,000. He then sold them to the company for 150,000 and one-third of the stock, paid up to 10¢ a share. Then the manipulating commenced. The price of the stock was forced up to 47.50¢ a share.

Then the holders unloaded, and since then they have been hammering the price down until the last quotations I saw had it down to 3.50¢ a share. The company is sinking and drifting all the time and keeping up its mine in this way. What the Merced company really needs is electric power. This it can obtain from Horse Shoe Bend. P. P. Mast, a wealthy carriage manufacturer of Philadelphia, and H. H. Clark, the manager of the Horse Shoe Bend ranch, control the water supply there, and arrangements are being made to run a short flume and ditch so that the water may be utilized for electric power at the Coulterville district. It is only four miles from the water supply at Horse Shoe Bend to the heart of the district. The company owns three and a half miles of the mother lode, and if it secures electric power it can work the low grade ore to advantage.

The Redbank mine, south of Coulterville, has its property pretty well developed. It is proposed to put in a dam across the Merced river and flume the water from the dam to the mine. Mr. Wortenweiller is the head man in this enterprise. East and north of the Mariposa Grant the Whitlock's claims are being developed well. Over 100 men are employed there, and a 20-stamp mill is being kept busy. There are a number of new prospects east of the Mariposa Grant that are being worked now. North of Coulterville the Pino Blanco mine is being developed by Captain A. H. Ward of San Francisco. He has 7,000 feet of the mother lode running through the Pino Blanco mountain. Ward puts his own money into his mines and develops them himself. His claims are promising well, for he has some good properties. It was Captain Ward who developed and sold the Whitlocks' claims.

"Recently some of the Juanitas claims, over on the road between Merced and Mariposa, were sold to eastern capitalists. Three of the claims, Number 9, Number 15 and the Washington, together with some thirty prospects, were disposed of in the deal."—Stockton Mail.

Those "Noble" Bankers.

The action of the eastern bankers in restoring the gold reserve is observed with gratification by many democrats, but at the same time, they are asking the question why such action was not taken upon former occasions when a crisis occurred and past issues thus prevented. They realize the fact that the eastern bankers are coming to the rescue of the treasury, but also that it is from a consciousness that if they did not, and another bond issue should be necessary, Mr. Bryan would be placed in the White House without the slightest effort and by a crushing majority.

In this connection they also ask the question, will these bankers come to the rescue of the treasury again if Mr. Bryan is not elected? The answer that sug-

gests itself is: They probably will not. The fact of the matter is, the question of bond issues by the government in time of peace is having more force in this campaign than anything else. The people are aroused upon that subject. The financial question is to be the issue between the two parties. It is no use to try to dodge this fact, and any man proposing to talk in the campaign, whether upon the stump or in committee work, who takes the tariff as his subject will not receive an audience. The people want to talk about money; they want to hear about it, and those who have not already made up their minds upon the subject desire to be instructed. General Harrison realized this fact when he said in his communication a few days ago that the tariff was on the sidetrack.

The democratic party has not made the issue between aggregate wealth, corporate influence and the masses of the people. That issue has been made by thirty years of legislation in the interests of capital and wealth and corporate influence, which is controlled by wealth. Neither should it be said that the democratic party is arrayed against wealth and capital. It only takes the position that wealth and capital should be placed upon the same plane as the interests of the people, and should share with them, without advantage or without prejudice, the benefits of legislation.—St. Joe Gazette.

Seven Cents a Box for Pears.

Fred Dow has had an experience which convinces him that it is an expensive business to send fruit to market and the items of cost soon make alarming inroads upon the gross receipts.

On July 9, 1896, Mr. Dow shipped from Fresno, through the Earl Fruit Company, to Montreal, Canada, twenty-nine boxes of choice Bartlett pears which sold in Montreal for 46.88¢.

Mr. Dow has now received a statement of his account and a check for his money. The items of cost as set forth in the statement are as follows: Loading, 58 cents; boxes, paper, packing, 7.25¢; commissions, 3.28¢; telegrams, 3.48¢; refrigerator and icing, 30.87¢. Total charges, 45.46¢. This left Mr. Dow 1.42¢ for his pears. But he was allowed a rebate of 2 cents a box on packing charges, which brought the total amount of his check to 2¢ for twenty-nine boxes of pears.

He feels so elated over the splendid returns that he offered to make a present of the check to almost anybody who wanted it. He is afraid that if he keeps on dealing in pears and paying 2¢ charges for every dollar he gets back that the whole financial system of the country will become lopsided and the ratio will be 25 to 1 instead of 16 to 1.—Fresno Republican.

George Fred Williams has this to say of Bryan's New York speech: "It was hoped that he would show that he was merely an orator, dealing in beautiful phrases and well-turned points, and their disappointment lies in the fact that in his sober, earnest address, delivered not to the audience in New York, but to 70,000,000 people, he has demonstrated that he is not only an orator, but a statesman and a patriot. Every man of experience in addressing public audiences knows that the holding of notes in one's hand is fatal to oratory, and I am glad our candidate, capable though he was of expressing himself carefully and fully without preparation, did not allow one word to escape his lips last night which had not been carefully and judiciously considered.

There are few appointments at court in England entailing a greater degree of labor and discretion than that of chief telegrapher to the queen, an office which has just been conferred upon Mr. Malcolm Riley. Her majesty's telegraphic correspondence, not only with her relatives, ministers and officials in the United Kingdom, but also with her kinsfolk abroad, is something enormous, and it will scarcely be credited that she writes nearly every message in her own hand, not on blanks, but on ordinary sheets of notepaper, adorned with the royal cipher and the name of the palace where she may happen to be residing at the time.

The Most Important.

In Graham county and other counties in Arizona, too little attention has been given to the selection, by the voters, of suitable men as members of the boards of supervisors. There is no more important position belonging to our county government, yet in the past, but little regard has been given to the qualification of men selected for the place, and to this may be attributed much of the complaints heard of county government. As a rule the position of supervisor has been reserved for men who were incompetent to fill any other position in the county. In saying this we do not want to be understood as reflecting on the present board, but the rule holds good from the foundation of the county, with the exception of some four or five men who have occupied the position. The same rule will be found to have existed in many other counties. Honestly should be a test for all positions of public trust, but honesty is not the only qualification for office. A man may be ever so honest, but if he is ignorant he simply becomes a nonentity in public office. A thorough business qualification is required in a good member of the board of supervisors and the man who is not able to examine the accounts and demands that are presented to him for his approval is not fit for the place and he should not be voted for, no matter by what party put up.

The members of the board of supervisors are elected to transact the public business of the county, to levy and collect the revenues and to expend the large sums required to carry on the county government. For such work the very best business qualification is required. Men should be chosen who have had experience in commercial business; men who are capable of reading fee bills and understanding them, adding them up and capable of discovering errors; men who can read the law and understand its meaning; men who have the clerical qualification to intelligently examine and pass on every official settlement. A man who is not qualified to personally discharge the duties of any clerical office in the court house is not qualified for supervisor. What is needed is business qualification in the board of supervisors and we hope to see all the political parties in Graham county take a new departure this year in the matter of selecting candidates for this most important position.—Bulletin.

The Buffalo mine boasts the champion pie eater. One day recently, while partaking of his midday repast, he remarked, regretfully, that he had never in his life got enough pie. His companions immediately produced from their lunch buckets fifteen pieces of pie, which he gratefully accepted, remarking that their combined contributions and his own portion might appease his appetite for once, as he was not feeling very well, and consequently, was not very hungry. There was peach pie, apple pie, plum pie, blackberry pie and several other kinds, which he proceeded to devour with gusto, until the last piece disappeared before the astonished gaze of his fellow workmen. Doubtless when feeling real well he could consume several pies more, but we hope he will not attempt it and thereby disturb the parity of 16 to 1.—Globe Silver Belt.

To annul the use of either gold or silver as money is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full circulation with the evils of a scanty circulation. On the whole, it seems most advisable not to attach the unit exclusively to either of the metals, because this cannot be done effectually without destroying the office and character of one of them as money, and reducing it to the situation of mere merchandise.—From Alexander Hamilton's Report, 1791.

The Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company reports its clean up for June as follows: Period, 31 days; bullion shipment, 68,913½; ore milled, 21,451 tons; sulphurets treated, 405 tons; of bullion there came from sulphurets, 20,827½. The working expenses for the month amounted to 28,087½. The average yield was 3.21¢ per ton of ore milled.

Pointers for Prospectors.

"The fate of the Breedlove party on the desert a couple of years ago brings to my mind an experience of fifteen years or more in the same locality," said Grove A. Johnson, an old pioneer. "Since 1877 the old trails have been superseded by the Southern Pacific railroad. But four or five years ago prospectors again began flocking into the country, and my experience may be of use to some of them.

"Forty-three years ago last May I crossed the desert with a party to build a ferry at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers. We left San Diego in the latter part of May, our party consisting of fifteen men, with ox teams and wagons, carrying, in addition to water and provisions, everything necessary to build and equip the boats. I crossed the desert four or five times that year during the hottest months, June, July, August and September. In the latter part of November Major Heintzleman arrived to establish Fort Yuma. After determining that the river was navigable for flat bottomed boats I began their construction, and for the next fifteen or twenty years I was acting as superintendent and manager of the line of steamboats on the Colorado. During that time I crossed the desert four or five times each year.

"My experience has been this: Never travel in the day time. Lay by at the water holes during the hottest part of the day and when the sun begins to lose its power leave for the next watering place.

"The next thing is the care of water. I used leather bottles, the leather naturally dressed, like buckskin, being the best for the purpose, as it is sufficiently porous to permit of evaporation and thus keep the contents cool. If the bottles fall they do not break. If obliged to use a canteen cover it with canvas lined with raw wool and thoroughly soak it when filled. The blanket covering is all right if you have sufficient water to keep it wet. The next consideration is provisions. Take a quart bag and fill it with pinole. This is made of parched corn or wheat, ground very fine. Put a pound of sugar in a separate bag and tie both to your saddle-horn. When thirsty take a pint cup of water, and a tablespoon of sugar and enough of the pinole to thicken it to the consistency of soup.

"Never drink water in the desert except in this way, as it not only acts as a food but neutralizes the effect of the alkali in the water, and the water will go four times as far. The water on the desert is alkali, and taken in its native state only increases thirst.

"The remainder of your provisions should consist of tea or coffee and pilot bread. Three or four days before starting cut some fresh beef into strips two or three inches wide and three quarters of an inch thick. Rub in a very little salt and hang in the sun to cure. Take no salt or fat meats of any kind, and above all take no stimulants. Your jerked beef thrown on the coals does away with the fryingpan, and a quart cup in which to boil your coffee is all the cooking utensils you will need.

"Avoid traveling on wheels. For the legitimate prospector a burro is ample to pack all supplies, is patient, faithful, never strays outside of camp and can live on greasewood. A man that can not ride a mule or walk behind a burro has no business on the desert."—Examiner.

Frederick R. Conder, the New York banker, gives up the battle and practically admits the free silver victory in November. He makes the announcement in the following telegram to the Commercial Advertiser: "It is a nice question whether the losses on the democratic ticket by reason of the silver plank will not be offset by defections from the republican ranks. Quite a number of democrats will vote with the republicans and other democrats will not vote at all next November. On the other hand, the republicans will lose many votes by virtue of their gold plank. Let me say in conclusion that the silver people, by means of the prestige of the great democratic party, as well as its grand organization, may carry New York state after all. Stranger things than that have happened."

No Bonds Payable in Gold.

It cannot be too often repeated, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, that none of the United States bonds are payable, either principal or interest, in gold. They are all payable in coin. The recent issue of bonds to the Morgan Belmont syndicate was made under such circumstances as to absolutely refute the idea that the bonds were payable, either principal or interest, in gold, and it is utterly preposterous for any one to make such claim. The third section of the contract gave the Secretary of the Treasury the right, within ten days, to substitute gold coin bonds at 3 per cent for coin bonds at 4 per cent. President Cleveland asked congress to pass a law making the bonds payable in gold, but the House of Representatives refused to do so by a vote of 167 to 120. The 4 per cent bonds were then issued to the syndicate. Under these circumstances and in view of these facts it is impossible that either the government or the syndicate could have supposed the bonds were payable in gold. They asked to have them made payable in gold, congress refused to do so, and they were issued payable in coin. It is astonishing that after such a plain declaration by the people's representatives as to the policy to be pursued in the treatment of silver, Secretary Carlisle ignored them completely and went on paying government obligations in gold alone, and issued more bonds to get the gold. It is for the American people now to decide whether they approve such usurpation of power.

Silver's Champion.

The masses of the people of the United States, and especially those of the south and west, have too long been the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the bond holders and money changers. They realize at last that the policy of the New York and London bankers is not the best for their welfare, and they have concluded to change existing conditions in the year of our Lord, 1896, by voting in favor of the restoration of silver to its rightful place as primary money without limitation or restriction.

The people already hail Bryan as the Thomas Jefferson of our day, destined to be the emancipator of the producing millions of America, and to reunite, as it were, and put again into practical operation the principles embodied in the declaration of independence. He is the people's candidate, comes from our ranks, has always advocated their interests and in this great contest they will not desert him.—Western Chronicle.

That was the rawest, rattlingest, demagogicst joke on Carlisle that's been seen since John Phenix revolutionized the politics of the Old Town Herald. Those dodgasted smoothies of silverites played it low down on the honest money secretary of the treasury, when they set him to innocently distributing their inflammatory literature in place of the true stuff with the name blown in the glass. It was just too mean a trick for anything, and if the victim tore his hair or his shirt or something it's no wonder. But how can one help laughing, just the same?—San Diego Tribune.

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